

## Notice

To Tribune Readers  
And Others—

Beginning Monday or Tuesday of next week your Tribune may reach you through the no man's land of a newspaper war. What has happened is this:

Newsdealers, through their associations and unions, have decided to stop selling the Hearst papers. The objects they have in mind are three, namely:

(1) To break for once and all what they call Hearst's power of oppression.

(2) To obtain from all the publishers a price on papers that will increase the dealers' margin of profit. To this demand the Hearst influence has been unalterably antagonistic.

(3) To protest against the disloyalism of the Hearst papers.

The loyalty issue will not be emphasized any more than is necessary, because the newsdealers prefer to fight the thing out on business lines. Nevertheless, the support of many dealers is pledged on patriotic grounds primarily.

Most of the newspaper publishers have elected to stand with Hearst. They have sent out notice that a newsdealer who refuses to handle Hearst papers will not be supplied with others. They have also formally instructed the American News Company, through which all morning newspapers are delivered, to withhold other newspapers from those dealers who refuse to handle Hearst papers.

The Tribune has elected in this situation to stand with the newsdealers and against Hearst. It has asked the American News Company whether it will refuse to deliver Tribunes to those dealers who do not handle the Hearst papers. The managers of the American News Company have asked for time to think it over. If they decide to obey the instructions of those publishers who stand by Hearst and refuse to deliver Tribunes to the anti-Hearst newsdealers, then your Tribune will reach you through other channels. That is all.

## To All Newsdealers—

Any newsdealer who is cut off from his supply of other newspapers for refusing to handle Hearst papers can get Tribunes either at the Main Office or at points of distribution that will be announced later.

THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION

## "Count on Us," Says Night Shift to Foch

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The night forces of the International Arms and Fuse Company, at Bloomfield, to-day sent to General Foch, commander in chief of the Allied armies, the following cable message, as the result of an address delivered there last night by French Corporal Mouvet:

"We, 2,500 strong, the night force of the International Arms and Fuse Company, located at Bloomfield, N. J., manufacturing 155-millimetre shells, 21-second fuses, rifle grenades, etc., after hearing Corporal Mouvet, of your Legion of Honor, under the direction of the United States Shipping Board, at a mass meeting held at midnight, vote to pledge you and the Allied forces our immeasurable thanks for what you have done and our tireless, earnest and entire cooperation and support here.

"We will do our part to sustain you. Count on us. The spirit of Corporal Mouvet has fired each and every one of us to the best in us. God bless him."

"THE NIGHT SHIFT."

## Blood Transfusion Fails

To Help Senator James

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The condition of Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, who has been at Johns Hopkins Hospital for more than two months, is tonight reported at the hospital as very serious. The extreme heat the last two weeks has weakened the Senator. Transfusion of blood has been resorted to, and the hospital physicians report his condition as unchanged.

# Allies Advance on Ten-Mile Front; Take Two Towns, Close In on Roye

## Bennett Drops Out of Race to Back Lewis

Former State Senator Now Seeks Nomination for Lieutenant Governor

Will Take Place Of Seth J. T. Bush

Issues Statement Explaining Why He Is Opposed to Whitman

Former Senator William M. Bennett, who last fall defeated Mayor Mitchell in the Republican primaries, announced last night that he had decided to withdraw from the Republican primary contest for the nomination for Governor and support Attorney General Lewis. Mr. Bennett will be a candidate in the primaries for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, taking the place of Seth J. T. Bush, of Monroe County, who, Mr. Bennett says, has decided to step aside.

Mr. Bush was running mate with Mr. Bennett on the ticket backed by the New York Federation of Agriculture, an organization formed by anti-Whitman men. This association planned an amalgamation of the farmer organizations of the state against the Governor, but few went into the amalgamation. Mr. Bennett's statement is in part as follows:

"I am of the opinion that it would be a good thing for the Republican party if Governor Whitman were defeated for re-nomination. He has ripped up all the departments of the state and changed them around without any benefit to the efficiency of the state government.

## Charges Against Whitman

"He has degraded the Department of Agriculture into a bureau in the Department of Farms and Markets, and in filling positions calling for expert agricultural knowledge he has selected Wall Street bankers, brokers and labor men, instead of expert farmers. He has degraded the state organization by making the chairman a mere clerk in one of the back rooms of the executive suite at Albany, and he has rendered the organization subservient to him by putting most of the district leaders on the state payroll in order to further his political ambitions.

"I had hoped for a long time that some man of ability and independence, such as Judge Cropsey or ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, might enter the primary against Governor Whitman. I was also the first to urge upon Colonel Roosevelt that it was his duty to enter the race. This unfortunately could not be brought about, and we now have a state of affairs where there are two anti-Whitman candidates in the field. I have been prevented from making the extended campaign throughout the state which I had intended. Nevertheless, I feel sure that with a vigorous campaign in this city for the next two weeks I could poll the larger proportion of the independent vote in the party. Mr. Lewis, however, has the support of part of the organization vote, and there is danger that with this division of the vote Mr. Whitman might be nominated.

## For Success of Party

"The contest has become very acrimonious, and is likely to result in bitter feeling after the primary. I desire to see the Republican party successful this fall in the Congress and state elections, and for that reason, in order to promote the interest and welfare of the Republican party, and realizing that Mr. Whitman cannot be defeated with two anti-Whitman candidates in the field, I have decided to withdraw from the race for Governor and support Mr. Lewis."

Mr. Bennett then explained Mr. Bush's reasons for withdrawing in his favor. The affair of Tolstius, the clerk in Mr. Schoebeck's office who was indicted for sedition, Mr. Bush thought, made it necessary for the defeat of Mr. Schoebeck for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Therefore, Mr. Bush favored the candidacy of Mr. Bennett.

"The committee to fill vacancies mentioned in Mr. Bush's designation petition has unanimously requested me to allow them to substitute my name in place of Mr. Bush's as a candidate in the Republican primary for nomination for Lieutenant Governor," said Mr. Bennett. "I have given them my consent, and the necessary designation will be filed at Albany on Monday. I therefore shall be a candidate on primary day, September 3, for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor. My name will take the place on the ballot now held by Mr. Bush—that is, second place."

## Berlin Describes Rioting Against War in New York

(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association)  
LONDON, Aug. 16.—The following is an extract from a recent German wireless communiqué:

According to Entente reports, it might be believed that the feeling in America, after the first intervention of American troops in unsuccessful Foch offensives, was very favorable, and that the United States was delighted with the course of events. But it is reported from The Hague that among women whose husbands are at the front there is great dissatisfaction over the unparalleled promise that men would receive three months' leave after they spent six months at the front.

On embarkation of American troops great disorders have taken place. Soldiers had to be removed from ships and arrested. Not only that, but demonstrations against war are the order of the day in New York. There is no trace of the enthusiasm, as announced in Entente reports, among the Americans who are called up for military service. Soldiers at embarkation always make a despairing impression and are kept together by police forces especially created for the purpose.

## McAdoo Wins His Fight for Profits Tax

House Committee Adopts Treasury's Alternative 80 P. C. Flat Impost Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—An 8 per cent exemption, in addition to the specific \$3,000 exemption on the excess profits of corporations, with a tax of 40 per cent on all excess profits between 8 per cent and 20 per cent and a tax of 60 per cent on all excess profits exceeding 20, was agreed to-day by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The committee in writing this schedule into the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill also adopted the Treasury's alternative plan for a flat 80 per cent tax on war profits.

The committee agreed to three classifications of business for purposes of deduction from war profits. The deduction from pre-war earnings is:

Financial and transportation corporations, 8 per cent; manufacturing, farming and general business, 10 per cent, and mining and kindred hazardous businesses, 12 per cent.

Ninety per cent of corporations, it is estimated, will be affected by the war profits tax and the remainder by the excess profits tax.

Chairman Kitchen made this statement to-night:

"We changed the plan for payment of the taxes by instalments at the suggestion and request of the Treasury Department, so that one-third will be due when the taxpayer makes his returns, another third within two months thereafter, and the remaining third two months later. The committee decided against a rebate for cash payment of taxes.

"The committee appropriated the \$25,000,000 requested for the administration of the revenue laws by Commissioner Roper and authorized two additional deputy commissioners of internal revenue."

Mr. Kitchen indicated he did not expect the committee to resort to the tariff in order to raise the total \$8,000,000,000, though a sub-committee is considering the proposal. The proposal of Representative Treadway, of Massachusetts, to put a tax on billboards was rejected.

A curious coincidence comes to light in connection with the arrival of the British at Baku. The garrison of the place consisted largely of Bolsheviks, who, with Armenians, were opposing the Turks. Thus the British, while fighting the Bolsheviks in the north, are cooperating with them in the south.

Other news concerning the situation in Russia will be found on Page 3.

## Foe Ready to Strike Allied Murman Line

German Advance in Arctic Russia Is Expected Next Month

Bolsheviki Driven From Bank of Don

Peasants Receive Entente Soldiers as Friends; War Stores Safe

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Germans are about to attack the Allied positions in Arctic Russia. Early next month a German advance is expected northward from the Finnish railheads against the Murman coast and Pechenga Inlet, which is an excellent submarine base. Two thousand Bolsheviks are reported to be north of Lake Onega, though the Allied troops so far have not encountered them.

Meanwhile, news comes to-day that the Don Cossacks, who are intensely anti-Bolshevik, have cleared the left bank of the Don of the Leninists and are only one day's march from Zaratyn, while other detachments have entered the province of Voronezh.

When the Allies landed at Archangel the Bolshevik rear guard retreated southward, committing every kind of outrage on inhabitants in those districts. The Bolsheviks adopted guerrilla tactics, sniping from engines, destroying bridges, and succeeded in delaying considerably the Allied advance. In order to cut off this Bolshevik force the Allies landed at Onega Bay previous to the capture of Archangel, sending a detachment along the road from Onega Bay to Obozerskaya, where the road joins Archangel and the Volodga Railway.

## Allied Forces Small.

At present the Allied expeditions at Archangel and on the Murman coast are too small to do much more than act as police, but it is hoped that they will grow rapidly from accessions within and without and soon become forces capable of harassing Germany in no uncertain manner.

Russian peasants have received the Allies as friends, and the few clashes between troops and Red Guards could not be characterized as battles even by the greatest stretch of imagination. The presence of Allied troops, though their number is small, acts at least as a guarantee for the safety of the gigantic stores and war supplies at Archangel. These troops can move rapidly in force. A number of pioneer units are constructing and repairing railway rolling stock, with the Russians lending valuable assistance.

## Encountering Difficulties.

The British and French contingents, which landed at Vladivostok, are now advancing along the Usuri to aid the Slovaks, but the greatest difficulties will be encountered in getting to Western Siberia, and it will take the force considerable time.

## British Now Astride "Open Road to India"; Move to Turkestan

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Besides taking up positions facing the Turks at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, there has been a movement of British troops from India to Turkestan. These passed through Baluchistan and Eastern Persia and joined forces with the Turcomans, Bokharans and local Social Revolutionaries who are fighting the Bolsheviks. The British also are guarding the Transcaspian Railroad to prevent the enemy from gaining access to Afghanistan and the Indian frontier. Thus, at two points, the British are astride the "open road to India," which the Germans announced they had won by the collapse of Russia.

A curious coincidence comes to light in connection with the arrival of the British at Baku. The garrison of the place consisted largely of Bolsheviks, who, with Armenians, were opposing the Turks. Thus the British, while fighting the Bolsheviks in the north, are cooperating with them in the south.

Other news concerning the situation in Russia will be found on Page 3.

Senate to Try Caillaux  
PARIS, Aug. 16.—The "Temps" to-day says the case of former Premier Joseph Caillaux, charged with treason, will be referred to the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Justice.

NOW, WHY IN THE WORLD SHOULD HE THINK THAT?



## DeHavilands, Made in U. S., Cross Foe Line

First Squadron of 18 Liberty Motored 'Planes in Successful Flight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—General Pershing to-day advised the War Department that early in August a complete squadron of eighteen De Havilands Four airplanes, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnaissance flight of American-built machines behind the German lines. They returned without loss.

In making this announcement Secretary Baker said that Brigadier General Foulis, of the American air service, led the expedition. This was the first report from General Pershing on the performance of American-built De Havilands to be made public.

The announcement was considered by officers as setting at rest rumors that the De Havilands machines were not a success, and also as showing that the Liberty motors have now proved themselves in actual war condition.

Whether the squadron was attacked was not stated. It would have been well able to take care of itself, however, as the machines, each carrying a pilot and observer, are equipped with four machine guns on recommendation of General Pershing made many months ago.

The flight undoubtedly was a scouting trip, and probably many photographs of the enemy's works were brought back, the American photographic equipment for this service, devised since the war began, also coming in for a final test.

No recent figures on the production of the De Havilands are available, and Secretary Baker would not sanction discussion of this phase of the matter. It is recalled, however, that the production of the one-thousandth machine at the plant of the Dayton-Wright company recently was celebrated, and since then another great plant has come into quantity production.

It is assumed that the squadron mentioned to-day now is regularly operating at the front, which means that a large number of reserve and replacement De Havilands are ready behind it. General Pershing probably now has at his disposal the majority of the craft of this type so far produced.

## Germans Unloose Gas, Artillery and Air Bombs on Vesle

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 16.—The Germans launched a combined gas, artillery and air bombing attack upon the French and Americans along the Vesle early Friday morning. This was in retaliation for a bombing raid by American airmen upon bridges over the Aisne late Thursday.

The German artillery continued shelling the crossroads south of the Vesle for hours, on the assumption that the French and Americans were bringing up troops. German aviators bombed the woods and villages south of the Vesle, apparently working in relays.

A group of twelve American aviators participated in the raid on the Aisne bridges. Early Friday other American fliers went up and took photographs for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of the bombs dropped. A great deal of traffic had been reported passing over the Aisne bridges, and the French and Americans increased the fire of their heavy guns in an attempt to destroy as many bridges as possible.

As a result of the reports of observers, the French and Americans laid down a box barrage during Thursday night on machine gun nests along the hills to the northwest of Fismes. Observers and patrols reported Friday morning that twelve machine guns had been destroyed and every German gunner killed.

## Karl Demands Peace Move as Price of Aid

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from The Hague, Germany has demanded that Austria send ten to fifteen divisions to the Western front.

Austria assented to this, the dispatch adds, on condition that Germany would accept Austria's solution of the Polish question and make a strong peace move, including the evacuation and restoration of Belgium.

Germany promised to concede to Austria solution of the Polish question, including the naming of an Austrian archduke as king, the dispatch asserts.

## Enemy Power For Offensive Is Wiped Out

Only Sixteen Fresh German Divisions Left for Blow in West

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Any large German offensive at this time seems out of the question. In fact, everything points to a defensive policy. Another deep withdrawal about the Armentières pocket is reported, and there are signs that the enemy intends to retire by stages until he gets back to high ground.

Ludendorff is between the devil and the deep sea. He fears surprise attacks on his present positions, and also the moral effect of withdrawals at this stage. Foch has the complete initiative, and can strike or wait, as he pleases. The rapidity with which the American army is being organized means that the Allied chiefs do not intend to let Ludendorff dig himself in.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy has employed thirty-five divisions, fifteen of which were reserves. Along the whole front Ludendorff has only sixteen fresh divisions, eleven of which are Crown Prince Rupprecht's army.

The Germans are worried about the Albert and Arras sector. This is shown by their new withdrawal in the region of Habourne. Roughly, the Germans hold positions which they occupied on July 1, 1916, before Haig began the great attack which resulted in Hindenburg's withdrawal.

There is no explanation of this retreat, except that Ludendorff believes Foch intends to strike on this front, and so desires to get behind the Aisne. It will be recalled that Ludendorff's retirement behind the Aisne took place just prior to Haig's blow a week ago. The river, though narrow, affords the best defence against tank attacks, and the tanks played an important part in all of Haig's previous surprise assaults.

## French Enter Loges Wood, Retake Old Trench Line

Villers-les-Roye and St. Aurin Captured, as Well as Damery and "Z" Forests

Nesle Now Seems Foe's Only Haven

Calls Aid From Verdun Front; Losses Up to August Put at 6,000,000

August 17, 2:30 A. M.

The French and British yesterday reported important progress toward the city of Roye, midway between Lassigny and Chaumes and in about the centre of the Picardy battlefield.

They advanced on a front of about ten miles, taking Villers-les-Roye and St. Aurin, and Damery and "Z" Woods. East of Armentières the French occupied their trench system of the old Somme front. Five miles south of Roye they advanced deeply into Loges Wood. Roye now is half-encircled. On the west the Allies are one and two-thirds miles away. Its fall seems imminent, and, at any rate, it already is useless to the enemy, together with the important roads radiating from it. With a slight further Allied advance the Germans must fall back to a defence line running through Nesle, it is believed.

There also was fierce fighting on the front near the Oise River, the Germans defending their left flank obstinately.

Northeast of Morlancourt, between the Somme and the Aisne, Haig's men improved their positions. There was heavy fighting in the northeast outskirts of Thiepval Wood, where British troops had crossed the Aisne after the German withdrawal north of Albert.

Correspondents report the enemy gives indications that his reserves are failing. Troops are being withdrawn from other fronts, some from Verdun, for use in Picardy. So far, thirty-six divisions have been used in the battle that started August 8, of which twenty-one were in line at the beginning of the engagement. It is figured the enemy has only sixteen fresh divisions left, of which eleven are in the army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.

Paris newspapers announce that the total German losses to the end of July are 6,000,000 men. Of these, the killed alone numbered 1,400,000 up to March 21, when the campaign of this year opened, and 120,000 were killed between March 27 and July 17 last.

Ludendorff is resorting to desperate "comb-out" measures in an effort to add to his infantry, but his difficulties in this respect are bound to increase.

## French Recapture Two Stubbornly Contested Woods

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16 (3:15 p. m.).—By a brilliant manoeuvre the French finally have captured "Z" Wood and Damery Wood. In these two wooded tracks the Germans have been holding out desperately for several days, realizing the value of these positions.

The little patches of forest which are now in the hands of the Allies virtually are on the extreme right of the British line, and from their eastern borders it is possible to observe closely quite a wide stretch of ground. The Allied position for several miles on each side of the two woods has been materially improved by their capture.

## Prisoners Are Taken

These virtually were the last of the really more important positions on the new front to which the enemy has been